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Senate confirms Muskie appointment

WASHINGTON, May 7 (R) — The Senate today confirmed Senator Edmund Muskie as secretary of state and plans were being made for him to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The action by the Senate came just three hours after the foreign relations committee recommended confirmation by a vote of 12-1. Mr. Muskie was expected to be sworn in quickly so that he could take up his new duties. Just before the Senate voted, Mr. Muskie gave an emotional farewell speech that brought senators to their feet in applause. Earlier, at the foreign relations committee hearing, Mr. Muskie said a meeting with Mr. Gromyko would be useful as introductory talks to identify differences and common ground. Administration officials said they expected the meeting to be held in Vienna next week when both men attend ceremonies marking the re-establishment of Austrian sovereignty after World War II.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Bani-Sadr to appoint premier

IRAN, May 7 (R) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has ordered the late President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr to appoint a prime minister before parliament meets for the first time next month, a spokesman at the revolutionary leader's residence said today. Bani-Sadr spoke of the need to confront decisively plots aimed at overthrowing the Islamic Republic. He wrote that he was requesting the president to appoint a premier subject to the approval of Ayatollah Khomeini, guarantees the security forces would act according to orders and guarantees the "propaganda" organisations would act against the national interest or policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini's spokesman said all the embassy requests had been agreed to.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY MAY 8, 1980 — JAMADIAL THANI 23, 1400

One of biggest gatherings in history World leaders converge on Belgrade for Tito's funeral

BRADPE, May 7 (Agencies) — United States today reassured six or seven days of continued backing of the post-Tito era, as Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Belgrade to pay personal homage to the Yugoslav president.

U.S. remained pledged to support Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity. Mr. Mondale headed a 24-member delegation which included President Carter's mother, Lillian, veteran former ambassador-at-large W. Averell Harriman and Treasury Secretary G. William Miller.

Yugoslav officials believed his reiteration of assurances given by Mr. Carter after Tito's death last Sunday may have been intended to offset their privately expressed dismay at the U.S. president's absence from the funeral.

The Yugoslavs had hoped Mr. Carter would demonstrate his concern for Yugoslavia's future by attending personally one of the biggest gatherings of world leaders in history.

His absence was made even more conspicuous by the presence of Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng amongst representatives of about 100 western, communist and non-aligned nations.

Administration officials in Washington said one reason Mr. Carter decided to stay away was that he wanted to avoid sharing the limelight with Mr. Brezhnev while Soviet forces were intervening in Afghanistan. The Afghan situation was expected to be among issues discussed in unofficial bilateral talks between leaders attending the funeral.

Mr. Brezhnev, who has been in frail health in recent years, had difficulty descending the ramp of his special plane, grimacing and grasping the railing while a Soviet general held him under the left arm.

The 73-year-old Soviet leader, frequently a political foe of President Tito, told Yugoslav Vice-President Cvjetko Mijatovic, who met him, that he had come for the funeral because of his great respect and friendship for Tito, and for the sake of relations between their countries.

Mr. Brezhnev arrived a few minutes after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, arrived at the head of a British delegation.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a statement distributed by the British embassy at the airport, said Britain wanted to "maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries forged during President Tito's lifetime."

She called Tito "one of the outstanding world statesmen of the century" and "the last survivor of the great group of allied leaders of the Second World War."

The funeral produced a golden opportunity to begin the fulfilment of President Tito's wish that growing international tension should be defused by negotiation.

Meetings between the leaders were expected to start today in advance of the busy schedule for tomorrow's state funeral.

Diplomats said programmes were being kept intentionally flexible to allow time for important exchanges.

President Brezhnev, heading an imposing contingent of the leaders of all seven Warsaw Pact nations, Chairman Hua, the government heads of India and Pakistan and Mrs. Thatcher were among the 19 presidents, 12 prime ministers and three monarchs attending the funeral.

The new collective leadership have emphasised in speeches that they will continue President Tito's policy of maintaining Yugoslav independence between East and West and, if necessary, fight for it.

Yugoslav officials say they are hoping to receive an endorsement of this policy from President Brezhnev in what will be one of the key bilateral meetings here in the next 48 hours.



Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng, one of the first leaders to arrive in Belgrade Tuesday night for the funeral Thursday of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, lays a wreath in the marble hall of the Yugoslav Federal Parliament Building where President Tito lies in state.

To discuss Palestinian rights Non-aligned group to urge emergency General Assembly

By Tara Bradford
Special to the Jordan Times

UNITED NATIONS, May 7 — The non-aligned group at the United Nations has decided to sponsor a request for a special General Assembly emergency session to discuss Palestinian rights and other Middle East issues.

After a meeting here this morning, the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned movement, the working group on Palestinian rights immediately to start contacts on the timing of the session and to begin drafting a resolution to be presented to the assembly.

The coordinating bureau issued a statement expressing resentment of the United States veto of last week's Security Council resolution on the exercise by the Palestinians of their right to self-determination.

The statement also condemned Saturday's expulsion from the occupied territories by the Israeli occupation authorities of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Islamic judge of Hebron.

The statement stressed that convening the emergency General Assembly session is in solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

The decision by the coordinating bureau is in line with a resolution adopted at the non-aligned summit meeting in Havana last September.

Meanwhile, U.N. sources said Pakistan had invited the acting chairman of the non-aligned group, Mr. Raoul Khoum of Cuba, to attend as an observer a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) scheduled to be held on May 14 in Islamabad.

This is the first time the ICO extends an invitation to the chairman of the non-aligned group to attend its meetings.

The Sri Lanka foreign minister, who was chairman of the non-aligned group in 1977, attended because he is a Muslim, not in his capacity as chairman of the non-aligned group.

Meanwhile, the Security Council today postponed for 24 hours private consultations on a Tunisian request for a meeting on Israel's deportation to Lebanon of the three PLO leaders.

Little progress registered Autonomy round ends, delegates disappointed

HERZLIA, Israel, May 7 (Agencies) — Israel, Egypt and the United States today ended a week of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, and the chief U.S. delegate expressed disappointment that little progress had been registered.

The negotiations will continue on lower levels in Egypt before top diplomats from the three countries meet again at a time and place to be determined, searching for substantial progress by May 26 on self-rule for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We are all disappointed that more progress has not been made," U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz said at a joint news conference.

Israel's Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil differed sharply in comments about the main topic of the week: future security

arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Linowitz said he had made a long telephone report on the negotiations last night to President Carter, who arranged for these so-called marathon negotiations because almost no progress had been made in the previous 11 months of talks.

The U.S. ambassador said Mr. Carter was "not wholly satisfied" with the talks in this Tel Aviv suburb but he recognised that the problems were difficult and complicated.

The chief Israeli delegate said the atmosphere in the talks was "not easy" but said they had produced at least something by avoiding an impasse as negotiators gingerly approached the security problem.

"There is still a very wide distance between our points of view," Interior Minister Burg said.

Dr. Khalil emphasised several times that Egypt would not accept what he called Israel's "preconditions" on the security issue. Israel wants to keep security in the West Bank and Gaza entirely under its control.

"We think this position is contrary to Camp David, and consequently we are not negotiating under this precondition," Dr. Khalil asserted.

The evident difficulty over the security issue clouded the future of the autonomy negotiations, which still have not tackled the most delicate problem: Israel's settlements in the occupied territories and Egypt's demand to include occupied Jerusalem's Arabs in voting for a Palestinian administration.

Dr. Khalil was returned to Egypt tonight and tomorrow Mr. Linowitz will leave for Cairo.

Mr. Linowitz said he was disappointed that little progress had been registered.

envoy then travels to Washington to brief President Carter on the talks.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses said groups of children in Bethlehem and Beit Jala threw stones at passing Israeli vehicles today and tyres were set ablaze in another occupied West Bank town to protest against the recent expulsion to Lebanon of two Arab mayors and a religious court judge.

Israeli authorities said that an Arab boys high school in Bir Zeit was shut after the students continued to throw stones and the headmaster refused to stop them.

The curfew in the town of Hebron, now in its fifth day, was again lifted for two hours to allow residents to stock up on food and other supplies.

Six Israelis were killed in a Palestinian commando ambush in Hebron last Friday.

A public opinion poll published today showed that 45.3 per cent of the Israeli questioned felt that additional Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories would be an obstacle to implementing the proposed Palestinian autonomy plan.

Another nine per cent thought that further settlement in the occupied areas "might" adversely affect the Palestinian autonomy plan.

On the other hand, 30 per cent said that continued Jewish settlement in the areas would have no effect on the self-rule proposals.

The Israeli Knesset today unanimously condemned the ultra-nationalist Rabbi Meir Kahane and his Kach movement and referred a resolution to ban the organisation to the foreign affairs committee for discussion.

Rabbi Kahane founded the militant American Jewish Defence League. Several years ago, he moved to Israel, founding the Kach movement, which preaches violent methods to uphold Jewish supremacy.

OPEC aides discuss pricing strategy, future oil production

RIYADH, May 7 (Agencies) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended a second round of crude oil pricing strategy talks at Taif today, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. The agency said the ministers will meet again tomorrow.

The meeting is chaired by Venezuela's energy minister, Mr. Humberto Calderon Berti, the current president of the 13-nation organisation.

The Saudi state radio said earlier the conference is examining the overall pricing strategy of OPEC in the light of international changes and individual trends among producing states.

"It is also discussing energy problems affecting the future of the industrialised world and exploring ways of bolstering relations between OPEC and third world countries," the radio added.

At the afternoon session, the ministers got down to serious discussion of the proposed pricing mechanism and of what they said had become the firmly linked

issue of future oil output.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters: "We discussed pricing and supply and demand. We have made very good progress."

Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said it had been a good meeting.

Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, who earlier today said he saw no prospect of agreement under present market conditions, this evening said: "I am hopeful. Nobody should ever be without hope."

The draft long-term strategy proposals were prepared by a six-nation committee chaired by Sheikh Yamani. If approved by the present meeting of 12 of the 13 oil ministers — Nigeria is absent — the proposals will go forward to an OPEC summit in Baghdad in November.

But Dr. Calderon said last night it was possible that further ministerial sessions might be needed before full accord can be reached.

Regional Briefs

BAGHDAD, May 7 (R) — Kuwaiti and Iraqi teams met here today for formal talks on developing relations between the two oil-rich states. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the delegations were headed by Kuwait's heir apparent and prime minister, Prince Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and vice-chairman of the ruling Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) Izzat Ibrahim. It added that the discussions covered the development of bilateral relations "in the interest of the two fraternal countries and the Arab Nation." There was also a full review of questions of mutual interest, particularly those relating to the current Arab situation and ways of "consolidating Arab efforts to confront the dangers facing the Arabs," INA said. Sheikh Sabah arrived here yesterday at the head of a ministerial delegation for a visit lasting several days.

PARIS, May 7 (R) — French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges will have talks with Middle Eastern leaders during a five-day tour of the area starting on Saturday, defence officials said today. He will visit Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Bahrain, they said. Saudi Arabia is one of France's best arms clients. It has bought more than 1,000 French AMX-30 tanks and other armoured vehicles as well as Mirage aircraft and helicopters. Qatar and Bahrain have bought helicopters and armoured cars. Mr. Bourges, who has made several previous visits to the Gulf, is expected to discuss military cooperation and arms supplies.

KHARTOUM, May 7 (AP) — A high-level Ethiopian civilian and military delegation arrived here today for talks with Sudanese officials on economic, political and military cooperation, the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) reported. The 26-man delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Deleke Giorgis and includes the Ethiopian armed forces chief of staff and the chief of national security in addition to ministers of transport, information and national guidance, mining, energy and foreign trade. Mr. Giorgis, in an arrival statement, expressed confidence that his delegation's talks with Sudanese officials would be fruitful. He said that Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has accepted an invitation to visit Sudan later this month to take part in the 11th anniversary celebrations of the Sudanese coup that brought President Jaafar Numeiri to power.

RIYADH, May 7 (AP) — Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez left here for home today after a two-day visit. The official Riyadh Radio said that during his stay Mr. Suarez discussed bilateral relations with Crown Prince Fahd and other senior Saudi officials. Spanish officials said the talks also dealt with the expansion of trade and Middle East developments.

KUWAIT, May 7 (R) — Iran has offered the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) \$50 million and large supplies of arms, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said in an interview published today. Mr. Arafat told a correspondent of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam in Baghdad, when he made a brief visit yesterday, that the PLO had not decided whether to accept the offer. He said, Mr. Arafat said in Kuwait earlier this week he was working for an Iranian-Syrian-Iraqi alliance against the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements. PLO officials have said the organisation was trying to improve relations between Baghdad and Tehran.

ROME, May 7 (AP) — Customs police arrested two Yemen-born U.S. citizens upon their arrival yesterday at Rome airport from New York with two bags filled with arms bound for Sana, the capital of Yemen, police reported today. Police said the arms cache was discovered when the two bags passed the airport metal detector. The bags reportedly contained 10 rifles, 17 pistols, eight radio-transmitters and numerous ammunition. Police said they held the two bags until the two men showed up to claim them and then arrested and charged them with possession of weapons. Police said the two, identified as Najib Hamed and Mohammad Fadel, arrived in Rome from New York and that they planned to take a flight for Sana late yesterday.



Turned-over and burning cars outside the soccer stadium in the West German city of Bremen are shown Tuesday night after demonstrators protesting against a military ceremony attended by West German President Karl Carstens set them ablaze. A soldier was in critical condition Wednesday. During the ceremony, 1,200 military recruits swore allegiance to the state as a mark of West Germany's 25th year as a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). See story on page 6. (AP wirephoto)

LAST 3 NIGHTS
OR
You Miss Forever

AT THE **AMMAN**
Holiday Inn

MARIA ORTEGA

In Her
Dancing &
Singing Show
Viva
Flamenco
Daily Performance

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Population growth seminar stresses need for planning



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan addresses the seminar on population growth in Jordan Wednesday. Also addressing the seminar were, from left to right, Dr. Majid Khan, Mr. Ali Nsour, Dr. Burham Shraideh and Mr. V.C. Chidambaram.

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 7—Jordan has been directly affected by a lack of population planning. His Highness Crown Prince Hassan said today.

He made the remark in opening a two-day seminar on population growth in Jordan at the Royal Scientific Society. The seminar is sponsored by the Department of Statistics to discuss the recently published results of a fertility survey conducted here in 1976 by the department and the World Fertility Survey (WFS).

In his speech, Prince Hassan warned that the survey would be just "a drop in the ocean" in demographic planning unless it is linked with all other factors—such as that of rural development—that touch on demographic issues.

One such factor—which he called "sinister"—is that food supply may soon become the major problem facing the Arab World, and may possibly come to be of greater significance to it than that of petrol. He called the 1980s "the decade of decision-making" in economic and social matters, and of "interlinked" efforts to understand them in planning.

In approaching the question of population growth, "behavioural background problems" arise, he said. The term "fertility survey" poses an "advertising problem," for example. And in economic and social planning, one ought not to differentiate between the behaviour of rural, and that of less fortunate urban, populations. A collective concept in planning for the two groups would be useful, he suggested.

Moreover, he said, "the country is beset with sending students abroad"—70,000 are currently outside the country studying; only 18 per cent of them on government grants. Attention must be paid to their employment possibilities.

He noted that such programmes as the pension plan should be analysed more carefully, seeing that so far "they have not given much encouragement to reducing family size. Arabs in general are very competent in producing large families even in advanced age brackets."

Dr. Burham Shraideh, director

of the Department of Statistics, also gave a short introduction that stressed the importance of population factors on planning and development. Mr. Ali Nsour, minister of Industry and Trade, struck the same note in his speech.

The increase in the natural population growth rate due to a low level of mortality and high fertility has changed the population structure in Jordan so that more than half of those in the country are under 15, Mr. Nsour said. This development means an imminent increase in new entrants to the labour force, for whom jobs must be created. Capital investment must be increased to absorb the unemployed.

Since the larger population will need more consumer goods, Mr. Nsour suggested that more of these be manufactured locally. He also stressed the importance of agricultural development and the spread of industry in rural areas.

The aims of the WFS were explained by Mr. V.C. Chidambaram, a WFS member who has worked closely with the Jordan fertility survey. The world survey organisation assists developing countries in collecting and assessing data on fertility, which data can form an information bank for planners. The WFS gives financial and technical assistance to those who carry out each country's survey.

He emphasised that fertility surveys should not be confused with family planning. Their objective is simply to assess fertility to determine population growth rates.

So far, the WFS has collected the results of surveys done in 20 countries. Three major worldwide findings have emerged, Mr. Chidambaram said. The age at which females marry has increased; all countries show a decline in fertility rates and there has been a rapid decline in mortality, with the level of infant mortality considerably lower.

Mr. Chidambaram noted that Jordan was the first Arab country to conduct a fertility survey with the WFS. Since 1976, Syria, North Yemen, Egypt and Sudan have conducted surveys, added Dr. Majid Khan, regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which largely funded the survey.

here. He suggested that a regional strategy in demographic planning be adopted.

The opening ceremonies were attended by Minister of Tourism, Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, Dr. Suid Tal, the minister of information, Mr. Salem Musa'leh, the minister of finance, Dr. Albert Butros, director of the Royal Scientific Society and Dr. Nasereddin Al Assad, president of the University of Jordan.

Participants in the seminar also included population experts from Jordan, England and the U.S. when they reconvened for the second session, Dr. Shfaideh explained how the survey was conducted in Jordan.

There were two stages: a household survey and an individual one.

The household survey gathered information on the age, sex and marital status of household members. The individual survey, given to married or formerly married women, asked questions on their marriage and maternity histories, knowledge and use of contraception, socio-economic characteristics and the number and sex of children they preferred.

Mr. Abdel Mun'im Abu Nawwar of the Department of Statistics spoke on the organisation and methodology of the household survey. The coordinator for WFS in Jordan, Dr. Samir Farid, spoke on the results of the individual survey.

An analysis of mortality based on data collected during the survey was given by Dr. John G. Blacker of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Infant mortality, he said, is fairly low in Jordan. Ten per cent of children die in the first two years of life, a substantial decline from the rate registered in the 1961 census. More girls die than boys, possibly because they are less well cared-for.

He added that he would like to see an analysis of infant mortality based on birth order of children. The usual pattern is that the oldest child has the highest chance of dying, followed by any child who is fifth or later in birth order. Some participants expressed the feeling that in Jordan the eldest child, if a boy, may well have the least chance of dying in infancy.

Based on data collected on orphanhood and widowhood, the death rate here was calculated to be nine in one thousand per annum, slightly lower than the 12 per thousand usually quoted. With a crude birth rate of about 50 per thousand, Dr. Blacker said, the natural growth rate in Jordan is four per cent a year, a bit more than 3.8 per cent, the usually given rate.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Zobi of the Department of Statistics concluded today's meeting with a technical evaluation of the birth history data collected during the fertility survey.

NOTEBOOK

Look, Ma, no habeus corpus

By Rami G. Khouri

THE SERIES of harsh measures being taken by Israel these days to quell the resistance of the Palestinians in the occupied territories is so blatantly contrary to accepted international legal ethics—and, most particularly, American ethics—that the real loser in this latest round of Israeli repression and Palestinian resistance is going to be the ability of the Western world to talk about human rights, international law and the common moral standards of humanity without laughter breaking out all over the room.

If the American people want to understand why it is that we do not jump up and down with affirmative glee when they beckon us to fight off the invading Russian hordes in Afghanistan, they should look closely at what is happening inside the West Bank this week, and then go back and juxtapose this against the principles of the American Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence.

First, we have the Israeli deportation of three Palestinian leaders, on top of the 1,500 Palestinians who have already been deported from the occupied territories since June 1967. There is no convention or international accord anywhere that condones forced deportation. But Israel deports Palestinian leaders without charging them with any crime or allowing them to defend themselves in a court of law.

How, one wonders, does the joint appropriations committee of the United States Congress justify this in view of the very noble American legal principle of *habeus corpus*, by which the accused is told of the accusation against him and given a chance to disprove it in court? Or does the United States exempt Israel from abiding by this principle?

Then there are the new measures to pacify the West Bank that have been worked out by none other than the mediagenic, swashbuckling, cowboy-like Ezer Weizman, who is often portrayed in the Western press as a man who is more sensitive to other Israelis to the need to deal humanely with the Palestinians. But what has he conjured up for the occupied territories? A ban on Palestinian leaders making political declarations and meeting the foreign press, a ban on elected Palestinian mayors holding meetings or planning collective protest action, a notice to the mayors that they would be deported without warning if disturbances took place in their towns, and that schools would be closed if any of their pupils engaged in demonstrations. Business strikes are to be broken up by the army. Newspapers will be censored more closely. Bridges over the Jordan River will be closed during and after major disturbances. Extended curfews will be imposed on towns where unrest occurs.

All this should be of critical interest to those

friends and paymasters of Israel in the because it is they who will be judged at Israel when the Arab World reaches the b-point and explodes in uncontrollable rage when this happens, it will be too late for Ar diplomats in three-piece suits to tell us it wanted to help assure our best interests by ing for a concept of autonomy that was des from its inception by an Israeli policy that monumental mockery of the American legal principles forbidding collective puni and guilt by association, and guaranteei dom of speech, press, assembly, and mov

Where are those Americans now who passionate when a Soviet Jewish scie deported without trial? Where are the Ar lawyers and judges today from whom I expect to hear so much about internation practices the next time pressure is put on a businessman in Argentina? Where are the of human rights in America that are so q speak when Cubans are denied exit visas, I so silent when the bridges over the Jordan are clamped shut by an Israeli military occ authority that is nearing its 13th year?

This is the enormous, disgusting doub dard that we see from the United States, an most of its Western allies who are so easi to condemning Russian oppression in Afg tan, but who remain awkwardly meek Israeli oppression in Palestine. It will sim too late to come to us a few years from now the dust settles and the smoke clears, to sa the West did not know about the oppressi Palestinians. The facts are in the newspa brutal denial of elemental human rights t American-financed Israeli establishment is to see for any American citizen or offica cares to stroll through occupied Palestinian.

The American people and government their European allies, are heading down the road that led to the conflagration in Iran. A ant disregard for the basic rights and deman the Palestinian people can never be justifi series of increasingly incoherent Ame apologies about giving autonomy a d because it is the best that the Israelis will right now.

This is the politics of absurdity, of blind reality and of shameful evasion. Someday, it come back to haunt those who practise it so ously now, because we shall not be moved v they tell us that they did not know what was pening.

They did know. But they chose not to act reasons that they may be better able to expla their God than to us. They will have to d someday—and then we will be interested to how they justify the application of *habeus co* in the United States, but deny its applicati Palestine.

A Tito for Lebanon

By Dr. Majid Dajani

THE OFTEN heard allegation that Christians and Muslims cannot coexist is a myth. They have coexisted in the past, they do today and they will tomorrow. The barriers that divide them are not religious; they are simply the work of the vested interests which stand to lose money or power should the religious conflict stop. We are pinning our hopes on those of our national leaders who put the nation's welfare above all other considerations to listening and check those interests.

A living example of how religious—even racial and linguistic—divergences can be overcome is Yugoslavia.

Well before World War II ended, many in Yugoslavia were fighting alongside the Italians and the Germans, sympathising with the Russians and the Allies, and killing each other as "collaborators." Their emotions were basically ethnic, or religious, and Croatia, yearning for its historic, Catholic ties with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, wanted its own independent republic.

The races of Yugoslavia are Alpine, Mediterranean, Slavic and Asian. The official language is Serbo-Croat, but on the side, 10 per cent formally use Slovene, five per cent Macedonian and five per cent Albanian. In addition, Romanian, Bulgarian, Czech, German and Turkish are used in many parts of the country—not to mention the innumerable dialects.

The quest of Yugoslavian national integration

was further complicated by religious factors: the last census, 38 per cent of the population found to be Greek Orthodox, 32 per Catholic, 15 per cent Muslim and the rest ath

Who welded these greatly divergent peo into one cohesive federated republic? Who tled the impossible task of imposing a nat language, at the same time leaving each o munity free to teach its own language in its schools? Who was bold enough to declare Yug lavia a secular state but leave the doors of chu and mosque open to worshippers?

It was Tito. He stopped the fratricidal m sucres among his people and forged one stat which all shared one thing: being Yugoslavs t and foremost.

This great man breathed patriotism into country men by organising a band of ragtag p tisans from all parts of the country into a fo which succeeded in fighting the mighty Germ armies to a standstill. From patches of vark sizes and colours, this master tailor put togeth an attractive costume.

The oceans which once divided the Yugosla do not divide the Lebanese. Lebanon's path national reconciliation is not nearly as rugge Yugoslavia was—assuming, of course, that t will be there.

Tito is dead. Long live Tito!

— from Ike, Bel

The wrong game

WASHINGTON'S head-in-the-sand specialists are at it again.

The Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress has just released a weighty 13-volume series of academic studies on economic, political and strategic trends in the Middle East. Whether they have actually digested this mess of pottage or not, assorted members of Congress are fairly falling over themselves to proclaim the studies' apparent conclusion that "longer term trends" in the Middle East—longer term, that is, than Iran or Afghanistan—"are more favourable to the United States than to the Soviet Union."

The studies conclude that Arab states in particular are becoming "disillusioned" with the Soviet Union and are more and more inclined to "cast their lot with the West." Among the factors contributing to this purported trend, according to the studies, is the growing economic interdependence between the Arab states and the West, at a time when trade relations between the Arabs and the Russians have "slowly dwindled."

The studies make some valid points, such as the aversion of the states and peoples of this region to doctrinaire socialism. But it is not the facts but the conclusions (or worse yet, the hurried interpretations of the conclusions) which seem to be at fault, and we cannot think that the tenor of Washington policy-making is going to be any more enlightened than it is at present if the members of Congress persist in their exercises in self-delusion.

For example, one U.S. "gain" cited in the studies was the ending of the Arab oil embargo. Surely it is clear enough on the heights of Capitol Hill for the Congressmen to see that (a.) the struggle of the oil-producers for equitable treatment in the battle against inflation is not over, and (b.) the oil weapon will not remain sheathed forever as long as the West fails to help to bring about a fair and workable resolution of the Palestine problem.

Another U.S. "gain," says one of the studies, was the "exclusion of the Soviet Union from the Arab-Israeli peace process." If by this is meant the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, with its attendant exacerbation of tensions at the true heart of the Arab-Zionist confrontation, we fail to see how the U.S. can continue to consider this as a great plus for its diplomatic prowess; if the reference is to the "peace process" as defined at Camp David, the only people who are truly annoyed at being excluded are the Palestinians, whom even TIME magazine concedes are the "key to peace." And we fail to see that the Soviet Union has suffered any diplomatic reversal in the Arab World as a result of all this, when all the Arab countries continue to insist that the Soviet Union should be involved as a co-guarantor of any settlement deriving from the international peace conference which we all seek.

Perhaps the saddest element of self-delusion in the Congressional studies is the casting of the Arabs as somehow willing participants in the awarding of points to one or the other of the superpowers for victories scored in the great battle for hearts and minds in the Middle East. Washington, and Moscow (for we suspect that similarly turgid studies are mass-produced in the Kremlin as well) should know by now that this is simply not our game. What the superpowers do in Iran or Afghanistan may make us nervous indeed, but this won't divert us from the urgent business we have to hand: that of national development, true Arab unification, and the fulfilment of Arab national rights in Palestine.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I (written before the postponement of the King's visit to Iraq): Baghdad witnesses today a new meeting between His Majesty King Hussein and President Saddam Hussein. It is a meeting with particular significance in the framework of Jordan's historical and pan-Arab role.

Undoubtedly, the forthcoming talks between the two Arab leaders will further strengthen the unified Arab march forward, and provide it with a clearer vision. In addition they will increase Arab coordination in the light of successive developments at both Arab and international levels.

On the other hand, these talks will open new dimensions of cooperation between the two sisterly countries, especially seeing that Iraq has spared no effort in translating its deep understanding of Jordan's responsibilities and burdens into honest and sincere helpful practice.

In addition to this, it can be said that today's long-awaited meeting in Baghdad represents an important Arab step in crystallising the future moves that should be undertaken with regard to the Arab cause—which is now passing through a very critical stage.

AL DUSTOUR: If Europe has already announced its support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their land, as in the French initiative, their right to live in this land and that of displaced persons to their homeland—then how can one justify its retreating from this initiative and this stance by obtaining from voting on the Tunisian draft resolution at the Security Council? How can Europe rationalise its current policy which wavers from independence and the pursuit of its own interest in the region to submission to Zionist-American pressure?

Europe has been able to invoke the excuse of a fair chance for the local autonomy negotiations in postponing its long-awaited initiative, which was once considered a sign of the beginning of European maturity. What appears now is an attempt to postpone this start until even after the negotiations' deadline of May 26; and moreover to clothe it in the taste, colour and smell of the Camp David accords and their aftermath.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Sculpture Exhibition

The exhibition of sculptures by Samer Tabba' at the Jordan National Gallery is in its last day today.

Lecture

Dr. Ralph Austin, a reader in Arabic at the University of Durham in Great Britain, will speak today at the British Council Centre on "Translation and Inter-cultural Misunderstanding". The lecture will start at 9:30 p.m.

Keeping in Touch

The West German Ambassador, Dr. Hermann Munz, invites all graduates of German technical schools to a meeting at the embassy at 5 p.m.

Jordan's population will double in 20 years if its growth continues at the present rate. The average Jordanian woman has 7.8 children, about one and a half more than the average she says she wants to have. Women in urban areas tend to have 6.5 children while those in rural areas have about nine, the same number as illiterate women. Those with a secondary school education or more have about three children.

These are some of the findings of the fertility survey carried out in Jordan in 1976. Its results were discussed at today's seminar on population growth.

Those interested in curbing the population explosion here may find the figures bleak, but the survey also found a number of favourable trends towards smaller families among Jordanians. The average age at marriage has gone up. Thirty years ago, the average woman married at 16. Today, the average bride is 19.

The trend has been accompanied by a sharp decline in the proportion of women who marry under the age of 15. It is now 5.5 per cent, compared to 30 per cent 30 years ago. The survey indicates, however, that only in women who marry after the age of 22 is there a clear decline in the number of children a woman will bear.

In the first five years of marriage, Jordanian women—regardless of their socio-economic status—tend to have children rapidly. Only after this period do socio-economic differences affect the birth rate. It is lower among more educated and urban women and among those married to technicians and professionals.

Women heavily prefer boys. 42 per cent said they wanted their next child to be a boy, while only 13 per cent preferred a girl. The others had no preference.

The childless marriage has not caught on in Jordan. A full 96 per cent of women without children said they wanted at least one. A high percentage of those with many children also want more: 30 per cent of those with seven or eight children do; as do 22 per cent of those with over nine children do.

Knowledge of efficient contraception is widespread—97 per cent of the married women have heard of at least one efficient form and a surprisingly high 46 per cent have used one at some time. The latter figure is a bit misleading though: only 42 per cent of the women who did not want children and only 26 per cent of those subject to pregnancy were using an efficient contraceptive at the time of the interviews.

Moreover, while 57 per cent of the urban women said they had used contraception at some time, only 21 per cent of the rural women reported doing so.

Nonetheless, rural women, as well as the less educated and the older ones, had the edge in use of a natural contraceptive—breastfeeding. The more educated and urban women breast-feed their children for a shorter period. In Amman breast-feeding tends to stop after an average of five months, while the average duration among all Jordanian women is over 11 months.

At Islamic architecture seminar Return to traditional Islamic values in building urged

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 7 — Human dignity is more precious than the latitudes, grandiose technologies in architecture. This was the single most important conclusion reached by the participants in the closing session of the Aga Khan Award for Architecture seminar.

Although conclusions were generally vague — the subject of the seminar was "The Islamic Architecture: Places of public gathering in Islam" — this reaffirmation of human values, as embodied in the past glories of Islamic architecture, provided here a hope that a modern, revised form of an architecture in harmony with the environment might eventually evolve in this part of the world.

The human touch was brought to the seminar by a visual art there had been a disappointing little inter-acti-military graphic display) the first in 13th year in the morning with a disingenuous scheduled, illustrated talk by United States, Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is so on the plight of the Palestinian in the West Bank. This talk stressed the need to conserve the Islamic heritage in Jerusalem and the West Bank, and the ugly juxtaposition of the modern high-rise apartment blocks built on Arab land.

The seminar was a doubly tragic, for here in the West Bank, one example of local values heading for destruction, and the adoption of the modern Western technology, as witnessed in the development of the West Bank.

His Highness the Aga Khan, in his brief closing address following the presentation of recommendations and discussion by one of the 80-odd participants — half of them architects, planners and scholars — stressed the need to conserve the Islamic architectural thought, but

recognises the diversity in the Islamic World, which stretches from West Africa to the Far East.

Young architects (generally missing from the seminar, since there was room for only six students) will play a critical role in shaping the future environment, the Aga Khan said, along with the decision-makers in each country.

Since the need to influence such decision-makers in public building is crucial, the Aga Khan was happy to observe that this was the first seminar organised in a Muslim country (the others were in Turkey, Indonesia and Morocco) attended at least at the opening by the most powerful decision-makers in the country, namely His Majesty King Hussein, Prince Hassan, the prime minister and members of the cabinet. Such participation was a credit to Jordan, he said.

The recommendations passed by the seminar's participants, based on workshop sessions held yesterday, fell into three categories — educational, recreational and institutional buildings.

In the educational sphere, which attracted some of the most interesting debate throughout the four days, the return to a form of university based on the uniquely Islamic concept of the *kulliya* (which means totality in Arabic) was deemed imperative to avoid the current tendency for students to feel alienated from the life of the town.

Papers presented at the beginning of the seminar on the new universities being designed by foreign consultants in various Arab countries stimulated much harsh criticism of the Western system of master planning, and the inability to adjust to future changes that such a system implies.

In particular the JD 100 million Yarmouk University complex designed by Japanese architect Kenzo Tange came under fire from a number of eminent architects for its impersonal approach. The university has been planned to accommodate a staggering 20,000 students on a campus of some 2,600 acres, which will make it one of the biggest in the world.

In the recreational section, it was noted that the multi-purpose nature of spaces, a traditional Islamic feature, has a particular value in a modern world full of change and increasingly scarce resources. Three kinds of space were identified — the private courtyard, semi-public spaces and the "maydan" — ceremonial open space.

In poor countries with hot climates, the courtyard acts as a refuge and provides privacy needed for women and children; the semi-public spaces between buildings have traditionally provided an area for play and encounter, a space that acts more as an access route than anything else.

Finally, the *maydan* or public garden is important as a haven which in the present age is badly needed as a recreational area for poor people. A community centre for the neighbourhood was deemed to be of utmost importance. It was thought necessary that it be multi-purpose to include a health centre, library, and restaurant.

On the subject of tourism, it was felt that modern Islamic countries should turn their attention to the needs of native tourists rather than catering only to international tourism. Not enough importance is placed on religious, cultural and social centres, the seminar said, recalling that a perfect example of a social centre was the old-fashioned bazaar.

Modest accommodation along the lines of caravanserais should be provided for low-income groups and indigenous materials used for building wherever possible. Hotels should be restricted in size to reduce dependency on high-cost technology.

By contrast, the seminar's recommendations for institutional buildings were extremely vague.

As usually happens with such gatherings as the Aga Khan seminar, which draw together such a combination of talents, the greatest benefit derived by the participants is the opportunity to exchange views both within the seminar and outside. Some of the more interesting ideas were touched on only at the last moment, some by participants who had hitherto remained very much in the background.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tomorrow our reporter gives a more in-depth appreciation of the architecture seminar.

PM, businessmen discuss private sector role in national development

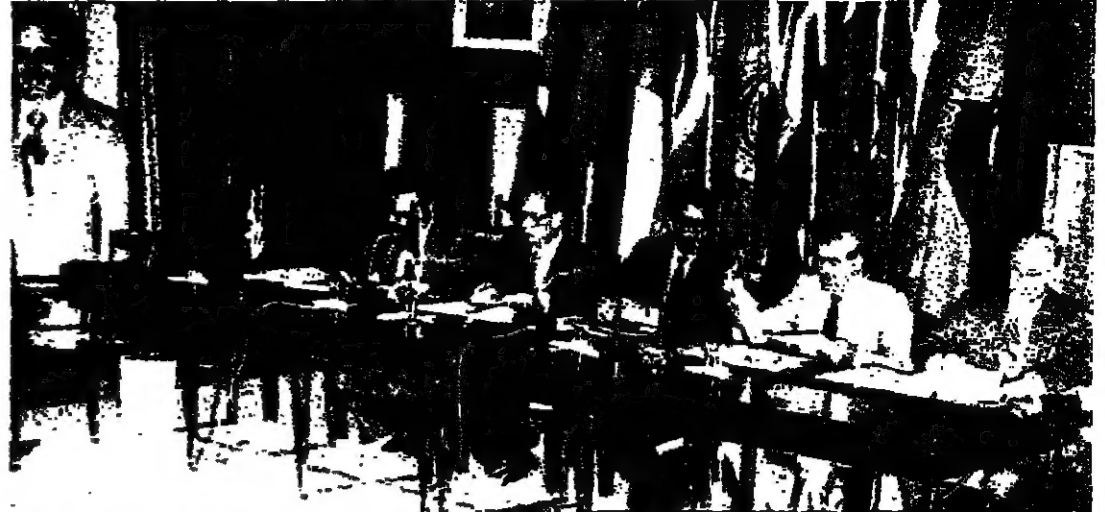
By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 7 — Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and several ministers met with 20 leading members of the private sector last night in a marathon four-hour discussion on increasing the private sector's role in the country's socio-economic development.

During the 6-10 p.m. meeting at the Chamber of Industry, the prime minister reviewed a 32-page memorandum produced on April 10 by representatives of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, the Union of Contractors, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Association of Banks in Jordan and the Association of Insurance Companies.

The memorandum is the private sector's response to the prime minister's call on Jan. 17 for business to get more involved in Jordan's social and national economic development. During the Jan. 17 meeting with about 100 members of the private sector, the prime minister outlined five points he wanted local business to respond to.

"After a review of the memorandum, the prime minister expressed his disappointment and criticism of the private sector's proposals," a participant at the meeting told the Jordan Times today. "He wanted the private



The Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, chairs a meeting of 20 businessmen Tuesday night on the role of the private sector in national development. From left to right are Minister of Supply Jawad Anani, Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour, the prime minister, Minister of Finance Saleh Masadeh and Governor of the Central Bank Said Nabulsi.

sector to engage in more activities, take more responsibilities and get more involved in social development. The private sector came back with demands on the government. The prime minister said they had thrown the ball back in the government's court. He was not satisfied with their proposals and said they didn't go far enough and were not specific enough. What was needed, he said, were more concrete workable proposals to resolve these issues.

The points raised earlier by the prime minister focused on improving the general economy by increasing production; more participation from business in enriching public life by involvement in building schools, health centres and parks; ways to control inflation through better cooperation between the private sector and the public sector; hearing views from business and industry on restructuring the tax and customs systems to bring in more revenues to the treasury without burdening low and middle income people, and ways to channel production to increase financial resources.

The prime minister wanted proposals on these points. Though he was not satisfied with the businessmen's response at first, "by the time the tea was cold it was agreed to elaborate a few of the points. These are items the private sector considered 'keys' for further cooperation with the government," the participant said.

The businessmen wanted the government to offer incentives for increasing exports. For example, they asked for government guarantees against losses abroad caused by political strife or intervention "so exporters can regain

money lost against non-commercial risks."

They also suggested that banks issue a certain minimum credit to industry. They want a quota of credit, say a few per cent of the total loans offered, the source said.

Also, the businessmen felt the government should give priority to buying locally made products if the goods meet certain conditions, even if those products are at times slightly more expensive than imports. They think that the government should buy local goods if those goods meet government specifications and standards, are of acceptable quality and if the price is reasonable, even if it is more than the price of imported goods.

A topic of great interest to all during the meeting was amending the present income tax law. "There are points of ambiguity in the tax law that need to be clarified," the source said. "It allows businesses, not public shareholding companies or single income earners, to get out of paying."

"They all agreed that they must find the loopholes," he said. But one of the biggest problems in the tax system is many businesses don't keep any books or records, or the books they do keep are incomplete. "There will be great stress to regulate this in the new law," the source said.

The prime minister agreed during the meeting to allow these 20 businessmen to review and discuss the government's proposed new tax law before it goes to the National Consultative Council. The prime minister said the draft of the new law is nearly completed

and is the outcome of quiet discussions and studies between officials, trade unionists, professors and businessmen.

The prime minister proposed that a joint committee be set up to meet periodically, define areas of cooperation and maintain a dialogue for overcoming obstacles.

Soviet loan will finance Irbid rural electrification

IRBID, May 7 (JNA) — A team of Soviet experts, in cooperation with engineers of the Irbid District Electricity Company, has completed final designs for the first stage of electrification of 34 villages in the Irbid region. The project is being financed by a Soviet loan of JD 3.5 million.

The director of the company, Mr. Mohammad Arafah, said here today that 33 kiloVolt high-tension lines will be put up and the villages connected by 138 kilometres of overhead cables.

The company is now laying down the specifications for the erection of high tension cables for this phase and a tender will be floated for the project in the coming few months.

Phase two of the project will bring electricity to 64 more villages. The total cost of both phases is JD 6.5 million.

Tenders have already been invited for the electrification of 27 villages in Irbid Governorate with a population of more than 60,000 people Mr. Arafah said.

Locally financed Alia loan is a significant new step

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The JD 9 million syndicated loan signed last week between eight local banks and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is the biggest and longest-term syndicated loan ever put together in Jordan. It indicates that local banks, both Jordanian and foreign, are increasingly willing to commit larger amounts of funds for longer periods of time. The Alia loan is for 11 years, including three years for drawdown and two years' grace period, with repayment over six years.

This is a significant advance over the local financial sector's traditional reluctance to get into longer-term financing arrangements. Two reasons for the success of this loan are the creditworthiness of Alia itself and the need for the local banks to make use of the increasing deposits in their coffers.

The latest Central Bank bulletin shows that commercial bank deposits have continued to increase at a very high rate, rising by JD 144 million during 1979, for an annual rate of increase of 32 per cent. Over the past two years, commercial bank deposits have more than doubled, rising from JD 283 million in 1977 to JD 593 million at the end of 1979.

The Central Bank of Jordan has allowed the banks participating in the Alia loan syndicate two important concessions. The first is that each bank can deduct its share of the loan from its total advances in calculating its credit-deposit ratio. The banks need to do this to stay within the 67.5 per cent credit-deposit ratio ceiling imposed by the Central Bank last year.

The second concession is that the syndicate has the right to increase the effective interest rate on the loan (9.25 per cent) proportionally to any future increase in Jordan's prime lending rate, or the rate that banks give their best customers. If the cost of funds to the banks also rises during the life of the loan, they will meet with Alia and the Central Bank to agree on an increase in the effective interest rate.

Mr. Munzer Fahoum, assistant general manager of the Arab Bank, which is the agent and lead manager for the syndicated loan, told the Jordan Times he thought that Alia was the only client in Jordan that could secure such



Alia Chairman Ali Ghandour (centre) signs the loan agreement with representatives of local banks.

good financing terms. "They're getting a real bargain," he commented.

The loan will be used to help finance the \$398 million purchase of five Lockheed L-1011-500 TriStar jets and one Boeing 747 airliner recently ordered by Alia. Alia's Vice President for Finance, Mr. Fahed Faneh, told the Jordan Times that the rest of the financing package will include the following components:

— A 10-year, \$276 million credit from the United States Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) with an interest of 8 5/8 per cent;

— A \$62 million long-term loan through Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department to finance 85 per cent of the cost of the Rolls Royce RB 211-524h jet engines for the TriStars. This loan is expected to be provided by a syndicate of Lazard Freres, the Arab Bank Investment Company (the London-based merchant banking arm of the Arab Bank) and Citicorp International Bank Ltd. (Citibank's merchant bank) and;

— A JD 9 million bond issue to be floated on the Amman market soon.

Another interesting feature of the locally syndicated loan is that it includes two Jordanian banks not known for their aggressiveness in financing long-term projects.

These are the Bank of Jordan and the Jordan National Bank, who put up JD 400,000 and JD 300,000 respectively. Jordan Gulf Bank was the third participant, with JD 300,000. The four managers of the loan, putting up JD 1.5 million each, are the Housing Bank and the Amman branches of Chase Manhattan, Citibank and British Bank of the Middle East. The Arab Bank, as

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be cooler with low cloud formations. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	11	22
Aqaba	20	31
Deserts	12	26
Jordan Valley	18	30

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	298.00/300.00
U.K. sterling	678.70/682.70
West German mark	165.70/166.70
Swiss franc	179.60/180.70
French franc	70.60/71.30
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.30/35.50
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	128.20/129.00
Dutch guilder	149.80/150.70
Swedish crown	70.70/71.70
Belgian franc	103.10/103.70

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	100	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,350	1,350	1,350
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	2500	1,380	1,380	1,380
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	669	11,000	11,000	11,000
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	8931	1,990	1,990	1,990
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	70	12,200	12,200	12,200
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	9744	1,560	1,540	1,560
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	950	1,500	1,500	1,500
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	3975	2,300	2,270	2,290
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	2200	1,960	1,940	1,940
Calro Amman Bank	JD 5,000	750	13,000	12,950	13,000
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	113	11,450	11,450	11,450
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	425	4,050	4,020	4,030
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1663	3,250	3,250	3,250
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1013	1,510	1,500	1,500
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	300	0,960	0,960	0,960
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1200	1,030	1,010	1,030
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	145	26,400	25,800	26,400
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1000	1,310	1,300	1,310
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2950	2,000	2,000	2,000
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	7170	1,060	1,050	1,050
Mas for Blades Manufacture	JD 1,000	200	0,880	0,880	0,880
Jordan Ceramic Factories Co.	JD 10,000	450	19,250	19,200	19,200
Jordan Cement Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	550	0,870	0,870	0,870
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	1158	0,800	0,790	0,790
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	600	1,420	1,420	1,420
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	78	3,460	3,460	3,460
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2500	2,550	2,550	2,550
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1780	10,050	9,950	10,000

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, May 7, 1980: JD 134,621
Total number of shares traded: 56,184
Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	431	4310	10,000	10,000

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Please contact: Tel. 62207, Amman.

Notice to Doctors: MEDICAL COURSES IN BRITAIN (1980)

Thromboembolic Disease June 29 - July 11
Recent advances in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Sept. 21 - Oct. 30
Acute Injury - Clinical Management, Pathophysiology and Biochemistry Sept. 21 - Oct. 30
Endocrine Tumours Oct. 20 - 31
Clinical and Diagnostic Virology - Newer Techniques and Advances Nov. 2 - 14
Nutrition in Health and Disease Nov. 30 - 12 Dec.

Each course is designed to interest senior academic and professional people who seek both to learn about recent developments in Britain relating to their field of work and to participate in international discussion at a high level.

Further information and application papers are available at the British Council Centre, First Circle, Jabal Amman (36147/8).

SSANGYONG

Seeks local workers for Shmeisani Commercial Centre project.

Kind of Job	Number required
Labourers	over 30 persons
Carpenters	Over 30 persons
Typist	1 person
Concrete test man	1 person

Applicants should meet the Project Manager, Mr. Song, at 10:00 on Saturday, May 10 at the Shmeisani site, Ministry of Interior Circle.

SSANGYONG

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Economic News Brief

'Biggest economic units are corporations'

NEW YORK May 7 (AP)—Nearly 40 per cent of the 100 biggest economic units in the world are corporations, not countries, according to a study released yesterday by the Conference Board.

According to the rankings by 1978 data, General Motors Corp. sales of \$63.2 billion made it the largest corporation in the world and the 23rd largest economic unit. Its sales were larger than the economic output of Yugoslavia, whose gross national product was \$55.6 billion but less than Romania with GNP of \$67.4 billion.

Exxon Corp. with sales of \$60.3 billion was ranked as the second largest corporation and 24th largest economic unit in 1978. But it would jump much higher in the rankings based on 1979 data. "With 1979 sales of \$84.4 billion Exxon already has emerged as the world's largest corporation and would move into 16th place, surpassing East Germany and Iran," said Mr. John Heim, author of the analysis.

Among other top-ranking corporations, Royal Dutch Shell and Ford Motor Co. were ranked 30th and 31st respectively, which made them smaller than Indonesia but bigger than Austria.

Global sugar production decline predicted

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—World sugar production is expected to decline sharply from forecasts last autumn, indicating further price increases for American consumers for months to come, the U.S. Agriculture Department said yesterday. Officials said the world crop for 1979-80 is estimated at 85.4 million tonnes of raw sugar, down 6.1 per cent from 90.9 million produced in 1978-79. The new estimate also is down 2.6 per cent from the department's initial forecast last November of 87.7 million tonnes.

The report said the Soviet Union's beet sugar production "is sharply reduced from last season and cane sugar output is down considerably among some major producers—Brazil, Cuba, India and Thailand." In all, the reduced 1979-80 sugar output is predicted to fall short of world consumption by about 5.5 million tonnes, the report said.

Chase Bank lowers interest rate to 17%

NEW YORK May 7 (AP)—Chase Manhattan Bank today lowered its prime lending rate to 17 per cent. The reduction came just one day after the Federal Reserve Board began to remove its tight controls on credit by ending a surcharge it imposed on some loans to major banks.

Chase cut its prime rate from 18 per cent, bypassing some banks

with 17½ per cent rates. Prime rates charged by major banks now range from 17 to 18½ per cent. Interest rates in the money markets have fallen dramatically in recent weeks, but the prime lending rate, which peaked at 20 per cent, has fallen at a slower rate.

The prime rate is the rate charged by banks on loans to their most credit-worthy corporate customers. Other corporate and industrial customers generally pay more. Some banks, including Chase, had imposed a lower "small business prime rate" for small business customers. Chase today cut that rate from 17½ per cent to 17 per cent, in effect ending the difference.

The Federal Reserve step removed a surcharge of three percentage points from the discount rate—the rate at which the Federal Reserve loans money to banks. That rate is now 13 per cent for all banks that are members of the Federal Reserve, down from 16 per cent for the largest banks.

Analysts say the relatively slow decline in the prime rate reflects the fact banks are still under pressure by the Federal Reserve to allow volume to grow only 6 per cent to 9 per cent this year. Banks are trying to improve their profit margins, which suffered as interest rates rose to record highs.

Iran said asking for S. Korean goods

SEOUL, May 7 (AP)—Apparently hard-pressed by U.S. economic sanctions, Iran has approached South Korea for an emergency import of about \$1 billion worth of Korean goods, a Seoul newspaper reported today. The Joong-Ang daily news quoted informed sources as saying that Iranian Charge d'Affaires Bahar Bafai called on Korean officials yesterday and handed over a shopping list of some 30 necessities, auto tires, compressors and special clothing. The paper said that the Seoul government had yet to reply to the Iranian request.

The Korean foreign ministry said it had no knowledge of the alleged Iranian bid. Iranian embassy officials were not reachable for comment. The paper said that the Seoul government was in a dilemma because the United States a major Korean ally, has asked friendly nations to observe economic sanctions against Iran over the hostage issue. But at the same time, Iran has threatened to retaliate against countries going along with the American request.

Korea gets about 13 per cent of its total oil needs from Iran and Iran has invested about \$17 million in a joint venture oil refinery here. The paper added that Korean export traders, suffering from sluggish exports, want the government to accept the Iranian deal. If realised, it would be the biggest single export deal for Korea.

U.S. exports policy criticised

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—West Germany, Japan, France and Britain all help their businessmen by lending money to pay for exported goods at lower rates than the United States does, according to the U.S. General Accounting Office. This loses sales for American business, it says, and it points to the continued excess of U.S. imports over exports — \$24.6 billion last year. The GAO cited cases in Thailand, Tunisia and Brazil where it said U.S. exporters lost sales because the official U.S. loan offer was not competitive.

Additional export sales go to other countries, the GAO suggests, because:

— The U.S. Export-Import (Exim) Bank, which finances exports, has to get approval from the U.S. State Department on each loan where there are human rights issues in the country buying the goods. This includes many of the poorer countries of the world.

— For some goods, exporting to communist-ruled countries is considered to be against the U.S. national interest.

— President Jimmy Carter has to review every application for credit of \$50 million or more.

— Congress reviews every application for \$100 million or more.

— The Exim Bank cannot make loans to cover local costs in the importing country, or for spending in third countries.

Other exporting countries, it says, do not have such strict restraints. The report specifically argues only against the last two restrictions — on loans for local costs and for spending in third

countries — but it says that Congress should make up its mind which takes precedence: the restrictions on credit or lost U.S. exports.

The report was submitted to Congress by Mr. Milton J. Socolar, acting comptroller general of the United States. It says that in December last year the Exim Bank was charging borrowers an effective 10.7 per cent for their credit while similar credit could be had from Japan at 8 per cent. These rates were for long-term loans to poor countries. France was offering credit at 8.6 per cent, West Germany at 8.4 and Britain at 8.3, according to the GAO.

Mr. C. Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the treasury, called the report mistaken about the average rate of Exim loans, saying that it was 8.2 per cent, with a higher rate applying only when it "blends" its rates with those of private lenders on an equal basis. Private lenders charge commercial interest rates, which are much higher than the rates that governments lend at. Where there is foreign competition, Mr. Bergsten said in a letter included in the report itself, Exim participation is often 70 to 85 per cent.

The GAO acknowledged that when the Exim Bank can do all the financing of an export contract by itself, its rates are more competitive with those offered by other countries. But it said that the bank has to make exceptions to its general rules when it does this and when it goes below its regular interest rate to keep the combined rate low in a blend. The bank cannot follow such practices all the time, it said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, May 7 (R) — Following are the buying and selling for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets.

One sterling	2.2808/18	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1843/46	Canadian dollar
	1.7848/58	West German mark
	1.9745/60	Dutch guilders
	1.6515/35	Swiss francs
	28.71/74	Belgian francs
	4.1835/60	French francs
	841.75/842.25	Italian lire
	231.70/232.00	Japanese yen
	4.2125/40	Swedish crowns
	4.9115/35	Norwegian crowns
	5.6030/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	509.50/511.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 7 (Agencies) — The market closed lower a relatively quiet trading. At 1500 the FT index was down 4.440.3.

Attention was focussed on the U.K. April banking figures which provided little support. Government bonds showed a fall ranging to 5/8 point ahead of tomorrow's application for 13½ per cent exchequer 1922 "tap" stock. Banks were narrow mixed but oils and industrials declined by as much as 10p. G shares eased with the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian stocks also lost ground.

In New York, the stock market was mixed today as traders assessed the Federal Reserve's decision to remove one rate on credit. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials slipped 1.9, 814.08 in the first half hour. But gainers took a 1 to 3 lead in the early tally of New York stock exchange-listed issues.

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UNIVERSITY RD. (opposite CITIBANK)
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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Italy suspends more soccer personalities

ROME May 7 (R) — Presidents of two of Italy's top soccer teams, Juventus and Bologna, were among 19 soccer personalities suspended yesterday by the Italian Football Federation's disciplinary committee in connection with the country's illegal betting and bribery scandal. The others were 14 players, the coach of Juventus and the manager and coach of Bologna. The president of Milan AC and 20 players in the two top divisions, including World Cup star Paolo Rossi, have already been suspended.

The disciplinary committee said it would meet on May 14 to decide the fate of all those accused of involvement in the scandal. They could be banned for life if found guilty. After a parallel investigation into the affair, which was triggered by the complaints of two self-confessed illegal bookmakers, Rome magistrates said last week that 36 soccer personalities, including Rossi, would be tried on fraud charges on June 13.

Paolo Rossi threatened in a newspaper interview today to take his skills abroad. Rossi told the daily Gazzetta dello Sport that this biggest worry was the thought of missing the eight-nation European championships, to be played in Italy next month. If he is barred from the national team, which relies on his goal-scoring talents, Rossi said he would have no hesitation in leaving Italy to play abroad. "On both the moral and material level I have already been enormously damaged by this affair," he said.

French football roundup

PARIS, May 7 (R) — Results in last night's French First Division football were as follows:

Laval 3	Marseilles 0
Monaco 4	Lyons 0
Brest 1	Metz 3
Paris St. Germain 2	Lille 2
Lens 3	Bastia 0
Nancy 3	Bordeaux 1
St. Etienne 2	Nice 1
Strasbourg 4	Angers 0
Nimes 1	Valenciennes 1
Nantes 3	Sochaux 2

Liverpool loses 1-0 at Middlesbrough

LONDON, May 7 (R) — Liverpool, already assured of the title, lost their last English League soccer match of the season last night, going down 1-0 at Middlesbrough. David Shearer scored Middlesbrough's last-minute winner that left Liverpool with a final tally of 60 points, two more than Manchester United.

Next season Liverpool will make their fifth successive appearance in the European Cup competition, seeking to regain the trophy they won in 1977 and 1978.

Two German teams climb Annapurna - 1

KATHMANDU, Nepal, May 7 (Agencies) — Four German climbers have reached the top of the 8,091-metre Annapurna-1, Nepal's ministry of tourism announced today. The ministry said Gustav Harder, 32, of Munich, and Konrad Staltmayr, 37, of Peissenberg, climbed the peak last Thursday. Two days later, Karl Hans Schrag, 31, of Munich, and Wolfgang Broeg, 32, also of Munich, along with two sherpa guides, repeated the feat.

However, the ministry said, the Germans gave up their plan to ski down from the summit. "Skiing down was not possible," Harder was quoted as saying. However, Schrag and Broeg did some skiing from the 7,450-metre high camp six, the report said.

Annapurna was the first 8,000 metre peak to be conquered. A French team reached the summit 30 years ago.

France, Britain grab late B-ball victories

GENEVA, May 7 (R) — France and Britain last night snatched late victories on the first day of a 19-nation men's European qualifying tournament for the Olympic basketball finals in Moscow next July.

In Lucerne the Britons were trailing Finland at the interval but their American-trained sharpshooters were on target in the second half to clinch a narrow 84-81 victory.

In Neuchatel France played a disappointing first half and were still three points behind Austria 12 minutes after the turnaround, but they rallied to take the match by the convincing margin of 83-70.

THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick

ACROSS	28 Psychological picture technique: abbr.	47 Dispirited Hindu mother goddess	14 — Mongolia
1 Costly fur	29 Sault Ste. —	50 Hindu mother goddess	16 Insurgent
6 A DeMille	31 Earthy pigment	51 Terza —	19 Seckel or Bosc
11 Spoil	33 Maiden	53 Be insincere	22 Adequate
12 Fought, in a way	34 Extinct	55 Steep flax	24 Mythical warrior
14 Former craftsman	36 Sphinx site	56 Vined	27 Squall
15 Certain letters	38 Cadged	58 Inns in	30 Struck with wonder
18 — lugit	39 City on the Missouri	60 Early	32 Paul Newman role
20 River in Germany	44 Paulo	61 Palestinian	33 God: It, Early
21 Fatigue	45 Shut	62 Loving touch	35 Christian heretics
23 Forty winks in the sun	46 — and downs	63 Rested	36 Village
25 Recede			37 Vast territory
26 Delightful places			38 Filter of a kind

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1 Painted poorly

2 Fit

3 Heckle

4 Fruits for rickety

5 Religious recluses

6 Conform

7 Invited one

8 Late-made

9 Robt. —

10 Actor Peter

11 Confident

13 Reynolds of him

39 Go by boat

40 World's highest peak

41 Bolts

42 Narrow cuts

44 — out (separates)

48 Think

49 Of blood

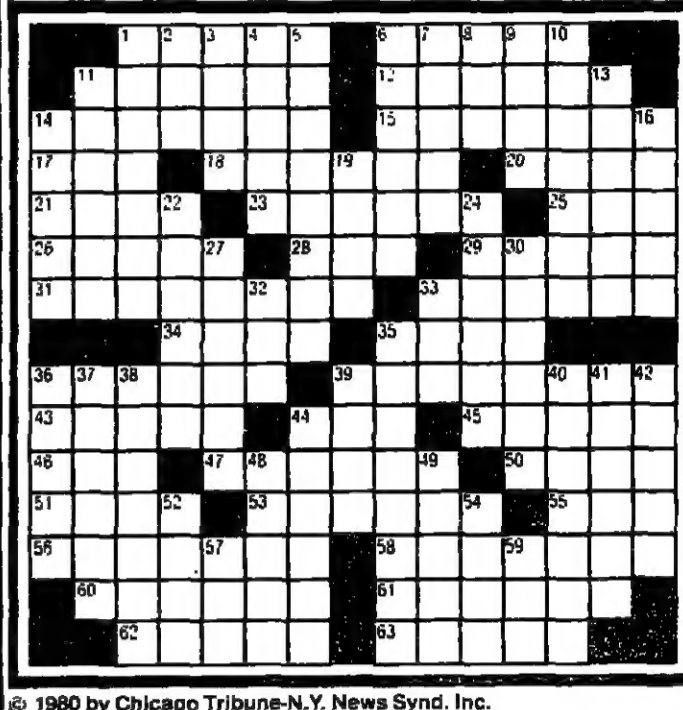
50 Vast territory

52 Vast territory

54 Like upper air

57 Yoo-hoo!

59 D.C. figure



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CONTH

ROBOD

DAIMWY

STAFLE

WHAT A FEATHER BED HAS THAT APPEALS TO A MAN WHO'S "HARD UP."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: MESSY QUILT COUGAR BANNER

Answer: Made his mark as a fighter—A BRUISER

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:40 Cartoons
6:10 Rainbow
6:30 The Road to Moscow
7:10 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Documentary
10:20 Arabic play
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Survivors
10:00 News in English
10:30 News of the Week
(Continued: A Woman's story)

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:05 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Summary
8:00 Animal Vegetable Mineral
8:10 Sporting off
8:20 Sporting on and News Headlines
8:30 Radiothon
8:40 News Summary
8:50 American Concert
9:00 Story Time
9:10 Arabic Music
9:20 News Bulletin
9:30 News Reports
9:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:30 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

8:30 Jeddah
8:40 Cairo
9:30 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Damascus
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
9:55 Tehran
10:00 Beirut
11:00 Riyadh (SDI)
12:00 Kuwait (KAC)
12:05 Larnaca
12:20 Cairo (EA)
16:40 Cairo
17:00 Agaba
17:40 Houston, New York, Vienna
18:00 Bangkok
18:25 London
18:40 Rome
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
23:45 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Jera Abu Haydar (37123)
Fayez Jaber (256471234)
Irbid:
Nawar Al Azam (4545)
Zargu:
Ayoub Sharif (Shahid Abdulla Sir)

PHARMACIES

Amman:
Saban (14730)
Palestine (25216)
Raghdan (24771)
Al Waziri (71101)
Irbid:
Haram
Zargu:
Al Uda

TAXIS

Adom (23301)
Khalid (23715)
Al Shabid (21091)
Rana (25095)

BBC RADIO

04:00 News
04:30 Stage Songwriter
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Classical Record Review
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newsday
06:30 Nature Notebook
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:30 Electric Instrument
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 News: Reflections
09:00 News: Press Review
09:15 The World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:45 Look Ahead
09:55 A High Wind in Jamaica
10:00 Discovery
10:30 My Music
11:00 News: News about Britain
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Police put toll in London embassy siege at seven

LONDON, May 7 (R) — Police sifting through the charred remains of the Iranian embassy siege today put the final death toll at seven — five guerrilla gunmen and two hostages.

Three bodies wrapped in green plastic bags were removed from the rubble of the burned-out embassy today, two days after it was stormed by commandos amidst gunfire, explosions and flames, and Scotland Yard said it was satisfied no others remained inside.

Nineteen hostages were rescued, five gunmen killed and one captured by Special Air Service (SAS) troops on Monday night, a Yard spokesman said. Five hostages had been released during the six-day siege and two had been executed by the gunmen, he said.

Two of the four freed British hostages meanwhile gave dramatic accounts of their captivity and of the lightning rescue operation which left the elegant 19th century embassy a blackened shell.

Mr. Ronald Morris, an embassy handyman, told reporters the gunmen, Arab dissidents from southern Iran, would have killed all their prisoners despite earlier assurances that no Britons would be harmed.

"They were fanatics, they would have shot everybody," he said. "I am lucky to be alive — I have seen some horrible things."

British Broadcasting Corporation recorder Simeon Harris, who was applying for an Iranian

visa when the gunmen struck last Wednesday, said: "I feared an almighty massacre. I thought they would take a grenade and mow us all down."

Mr. Harris disclosed that in the final moments of the siege, while the troops were preparing their assault, police were telling the gunmen over a field telephone that their demands for free exit from Britain were being met.

"They (gunmen and police) were talking about a plane, whether they wanted to meet the Iraqi ambassador, where they wanted a coach parked and who they wanted to drive it," he said.

But the gunmen had killed one hostage and were threatening to execute others, Mr. Harris said. As the guerrillas discussed leaving, the troops attacked. He and the other hostages were man-handled out of the blazing building to safety, he said.

Police sources said detectives were now hunting for the guerrillas' London base. Anti-terrorist squad officers believed they may have checked into a small hotel or boarding house before the siege.

Government officials said there was no plan to take action against any Middle Eastern diplomats as a result of the siege. British newspapers had suggested there might

be a connection between some Arab embassies and the guerrillas.

Iranian Charge d'Affairs Gholam-Ali Afrouz, caught in crossfire during the assault, today was reported to be in a satisfactory condition in St. Stephen's hospital in west London. But another Iranian official, Mr. Akmed Dadgar, remained seriously ill with multiple bullet wounds, a hospital spokesman said.

Meanwhile, British national pride ran high today. The rescue operation "has made us all proud to be British," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament yesterday as messages of relief and congratulations arrived from around the world.

That remark gave several newspapers their front-page headline this morning for reports on how the troops stormed into the embassy, using explosives and stun grenades, but managed to rescue all the captives.

"The specific qualities which produced this almost incredible success were very much those on which the British people were wont to congratulate themselves in the days before national pride was given a bad name," the Daily Telegraph editorialised.

There was also expectation the British handling of the crisis would provide a shot in the arm for efforts to gain the release of 50 Americans held hostage in Iran since last November.

"I think we had best consider how we can turn this superb operation to the best advantage for the American hostages," Mrs. Thatcher said in Parliament.

Foreign Affairs Minister of State Douglas Hurd said in a radio interview he hoped Iran would realise international regulations on diplomats and embassies were "an essential part of civilisation and, once they get broken, Iranians as well as other people can be in danger and get hurt."

The British government is certain to try to use its heightened prestige in Tehran to press home the point to Iranian authorities.

Newspaper editorials today also said the tough British action against the gunmen who seized the embassy should, at the very least, have a powerful deterrent effect.

W. German protesters battle police at controversial military ceremony

BREMEN, West Germany, May 7 (R) — A soldier was in a critical condition today after demonstrators protesting against a military ceremony attended by West German President Karl Carstens set five military minibuses ablaze.

Thousands of demonstrators battled police in a protest against the ceremony where 1,200 military recruits swore allegiance to the state as a mark of West Germany's 25th year as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

A police spokesman, who could give no figure of arrests, said at least 40 policemen and an unknown number of the 5,000 demonstrators were injured.

He said some demonstrators shot signal flares and firework rockets in an vain attempt to hit helicopters flying the president, Defence Minister Hans Apel and Bremen Mayor Hans Koschnick into the Weser soccer stadium for the ceremony.

Hundreds of riot police sent in from outside the city finally turned the scales against the rampaging demonstrators. The Bremen city government, ruled by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, called an urgent meeting today to discuss the uproar.

The event had already aroused political and public controversy with some Social Democrats claiming it could cause misunderstanding in the present state of world tension. Leftist groups took up the call and the stage was set for last night's confrontation.

Police, under orders to avoid unnecessary provocation, merely took cover behind riot shields when hundreds of youths began stoning them. But after demonstrators started overturning and setting fire to the military vehicles, they unhesitated their wooden batons and moved in behind high-powered jets from mobile water cannon.

A group of demonstrators tried to storm the main gate of the stadium, but soldiers barricaded it from the inside.

The demonstrators began breaking up when additional riot police joined in the struggle and finally dispersed after withdrawing into Bremen itself.

About 100 demonstrators who got inside the stadium earlier tried to disrupt the ceremony by chanting "Out of NATO." They shouted "Stop it" when a band played the West German anthem.

Carter, Reagan score easy wins in three of four primary elections

NEW YORK, May 7 (R) — President Carter today stood within easy reach of the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination after scoring three more primary election victories over Senator Edward Kennedy.

On the Republican side, former California governor Mr. Ronald Reagan also won three primaries with ease last night and appeared to have his party's presidential nomination sewn up.

The president and Mr. Reagan both had lopsided wins in the generally conservative states of Indiana, North Carolina and Tennessee. By unofficial count, each

now has more than 80 per cent of the delegate strength needed for victory at their parties' presidential nominating conventions this summer.

Pollsters said Mr. Carter benefited from a resurgence of support for his handling of the Tehran hostage crisis, while Republicans generally approved of Mr. Reagan's leadership qualities.

Senator Kennedy and ex-U.N. ambassador Mr. George Bush, Mr. Reagan's last rival for the Republican nomination, did win the primaries in Washington, D.C. yesterday.

IOC, Moscow discuss 'critical' games situation

MOSCOW, May 7 (R) — Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), met Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today in a bid to save the Moscow games from a large-scale Western boycott.

An IOC statement, issued after hour-long talks at the Kremlin, said the Irish peer and the 73-year-old Soviet leader had a "frank discussion on the critical situation that has arisen" over the Summer Olympics.

IOC sources in Moscow said Lord Killanin would visit Washington later this month in the hope of holding similar talks with President Carter, who launched the boycott campaign in retaliation for last December's Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The IOC statement, issued by the organisation's headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, said Lord Killanin was also in touch with the White House.

TASS news agency said Lord Killanin and President Brezhnev "exchanged opinions on problems that have arisen in the international sports and Olympic

movements."

There was no indication of what the IOC president might have suggested to halt the growing boycott of the games, which are scheduled to open on July 19.

Lord Killanin announced last month that he was ready to visit Washington and Moscow if this would help arrest support for the boycott.

TASS said it had been noted during today's Kremlin meeting that the Soviet Union fully observed the commitments it had made for holding the games.

It added that the Soviet Union was doing everything it could to preserve "in the present complicated international conditions" the spirit of the Olympic movement, based on goodwill and friendship among peoples.

But the few convention delegates at stake there offered them little practical help in their efforts to overtake the two frontrunners in the final weeks of the primary season.

At the White House, Press Secretary Jody Powell suggested it was time for Mr. Kennedy to quit the contest and help the divided Democrats to unite for the general election battle.

Mr. Kennedy was not likely to take the hint, any more than Mr. Bush was likely to quit the Republican race. But their only hopes for averting a Carter-vs.-Reagan presidential election lay in picking up delegates in a scattering of primaries over the next few weeks, then winning overwhelmingly in the grand finale of eight elections to be held on June 3, when voters will select more than one-fifth of all the delegates to each convention.

Political professionals in both parties rated the chances of this happening as highly improbable. On the Democratic side, unofficial tallies gave Mr. Carter well over 1,300 of the 1,666 delegates needed for nomination. Mr. Kennedy was credited with more than 700.

The estimates were not precise because the delegate count from yesterday's four primaries had not yet been completed, but there was no doubt that Mr. Carter had won the bulk of the 223 at stake.

On the Republican side, unofficial estimates gave Mr. Reagan, the champion of economic conservatism and hardline foreign policy, more than 850 of the 998 delegates needed for nomination.

World News Briefs

WASHINGTON, May 7 (R) — The United States, along with other governments have dropped plans to try to arrange national sports festival to rival the Moscow Summer Olympic Games. Department officials said yesterday. But talks were being held with international sports federations on holding separate events, second half of 1980 which could attract greater competition. Moscow games, officials said. The international festival, counter-Olympics, was proposed by President Carter in when he announced a boycott of the Moscow Olympics against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A dozen considered the proposal but it came to grief when the U.S. Committee voted last month not to take part in any games, officials said.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (R) — A scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California has discovered a new moon of Jupiter, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said yesterday. The new satellite, tentatively named "1979," discovered by Dr. Stephen Synnott while searching through graphs taken by the Voyager 1 spacecraft as it approached it on March 5, 1979. It is the second new moon discovered by Voyager photographs and is estimated to be 70 to 80 km in diameter and orbits the planet in 16 hours and 16 minutes. Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 spacecraft are now on their way to Jupiter.

CANBERRA, Australia, May 8 (AP) — Representative nations today (Thursday) began a two-week conference on conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. The Australian government renewed its bid to have the headquarters of a conservation commission based in Australia. The nations at the conference are Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and Poland. Each of nations expressed their willingness to adopt a conservation the earliest possible opportunity. The conference has drawn protests from international conservation groups, but a demonstration outside the meeting did not take place. T. servationist groups are angry over being refused observer status at the conference while groups such as the International Commission and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization were invited.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 7 (AP) — Record sales of a popular Pink Floyd album yesterday, five days after the government banned it because it became the marching song of student protesters. "Our only problem is that we can't get any said a saleswoman in a Johannesburg record store, one of which continued to display the album. The ban has ordered a blind students adapted the words to the album cut "Another Brick in the Wall" to stress their demands for a better education for race students. The single, which had sold 60,000 copies before being banned for being "prejudicial to the safety of state," were banned for being "prejudicial to the safety of state," government-run South African Broadcasting Network cut with the ban and stopped playing the record.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's registration plan passed a major test yesterday when the U.S. House of Representatives refused to make any cuts in the million needed to carry out the programme. By a 17-9 vote, the refused to reduce an appropriation for the Selective Service to \$4.7 million — an amount sufficient only to upgrade the age computers, but not to start actual registration. Mr. Carter's plan places other challenges in the committee before it goes to the floor, which probably will be its last stop in Congress. O. Senator Mark Hatfield said he would propose amendments to committee to require women, as well as men, to register, a Carter proposal. The registration plan approved by the House month did not include women. The House-approved plan require young men, aged 19 and 20, to register at post offices throughout the country this summer.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, May 7 (AP) — Maybe it's because he died a woman 36 years younger, and maybe it's because he has 17 children, and maybe it's just heredity. But Mr. Louis Carter he may have lived to be 107 years old because he avoided bean macaroni. "I don't know," the retired cook said during his birthday party this week. "But when you score 107, you must be something right. I always avoided beans and macaroni." How Mr. Carter may have something else going for him. His little bro Willie, is 104.

Portuguese airliner's young hijacker surrenders quietly

LISBON, May 7 (R) — A Portuguese airliner hijacked to Madrid with 91 people aboard returned to Lisbon today and the young hijacker was taken away by police.

All 83 passengers, mainly Scandinavian tourists and Portuguese nationals, were unhurt and had been allowed off the TAP Boeing 727 at Madrid's Barajas airport during the night.

The teenage Portuguese hijacker handed over a gun to the airline's crew after negotiations at Madrid with the Portuguese ambassador to Spain.

The plane was on a domestic flight from Lisbon to the southern Portuguese resort of Faro when the hijack took place.

Airline sources said Mr. Rui Rodrigues, a 16-year-old high school student, had at first demanded a \$10 million ransom and a flight to Switzerland. But during the negotiations at Madrid, he toned down the demands until all he wanted was to go home to Lisbon.

The boy's distraught parents were at Lisbon to meet the plane. They said their son was obsessed with flying saucers and had run away from home yesterday.

In Madrid, Portuguese Ambassador Jose sa Coutinho described the hijacking as "a very sad case." He added: "It was not like the usual air hijackings. It was not violent, but very psychological — very human."

Pope urges Africa's Christians to take full part in political life

NAIROBI, May 7 (R) — Pope John Paul, pursuing his attack on repressive regimes and the spread of atheistic ideologies in Africa, today urged the continent's 200 million Christians to fully engage themselves in the political life of their countries.

He told one million people crowded into a central park for an open-air mass in Nairobi: "Another important challenge for the Christian is that of political life. In the state, citizens have a right and duty to share in the political life."

"For a nation can ensure the common good of all, and the dreams and aspirations of its different members, only to the extent that all citizens in full liberty and with complete responsibility make their contributions willingly and selflessly for the good of all."

"The duties of the good Christian involve more than shunning corruption, more than not exploiting others. These duties include positively contributing to the establishment of just laws and structures that foster human values," the Pontiff said.

His remarks were seen as a rebuke to Africa's strongman regimes and an indirect attack on the numerous Marxist-led governments of the continent.

At a reception for diplomats in Nairobi last night, the Pope spelled out his belief that "an atheistic ideology can never be the

moving and guiding force for advancing the well-being of individuals or for promoting social justice, since it deprives man of his God-given freedom, his spiritual inspiration and the power to love his fellow men adequately."

The open-air mass, chanted in English, Swahili and Latin to a thunderous accompaniment of African drums, was attended by delegations which had travelled for days from parishes and dioceses all over east, central and southern Africa.

On a huge dais draped in the white and yellow of the Vatican, the white-clad Pontiff was surrounded by 40 cardinals and bishops. Some 300 priests took up positions below the dais with chalices to administer the mass to the hundreds of thousands of worshippers.

The Pope drove into the park to resounding cries of "Viva Papa." Police manned alleyways in the crowd to enable communicants to go forward and to guard against the crushing which left nine killed and 65 injured at a mass in Zaire, the first stop of the Pope's six-nation African tour.

The whole of central Nairobi was sealed off to traffic to enable the vast crowd to assemble in the park beside Kenya's national assembly building. Police said a crowd of this size had never been seen in Kenya.

The Pontiff also met leaders of Kenya's Muslim community and said: "The Catholic Church realises that the element of worship given to the one, living, subsistent, merciful and almighty creator of heaven and earth is common to Islam and herself, and that it is a great link uniting all Christians and Muslims."

U.S. is seeking military superiority, says USSR

BONN, May 7 (Agencies) — Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev accused the United States in a statement published today of seeking military superiority and attempting to make its NATO allies follow the same course.

In a forward to a collection of his speeches published in West Germany, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of darkening shadows across the world scene and warned that mutual distrust would increase if countries wasted their energies producing arms.

But despite his tough criticism of U.S. policy, the Soviet president and Communist Party chief struck a conciliatory note with a call for renewed efforts to achieve disarmament.

"At present, the need exists perhaps more urgently than ever before to consolidate political détente and complement it with military détente," he said.

"As before, we are holding the door open for any constructive negotiations on problems of limiting the arms race, including in Europe."

Apparently to ensure maximum publicity for Mr. Brezhnev's statement, the text was issued to reporters in Bonn just before a press conference by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semyonov linked to the book's publication.

Mr. Brezhnev's appeal appeared aimed primarily at West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has still to decide finally on whether to take up a Kremlin invitation to visit Moscow, probably in late June or early July.

The Kremlin chief paid tribute to the role played by the Soviet-West German dialogue in promoting East-West détente during the 1970s.

The IOC statement, issued by the organisation's headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, said Lord Killanin was also in touch with the White House.

TASS news agency said Lord Killanin and President Brezhnev "exchanged opinions on problems that have arisen in the international sports and Olympic

"The shadows began to darken intensively as the U.S., despite agreements with us, began a new attempt to revert to a course aimed at achieving military superiority," he said.

"Further, the American government is trying, with the use of every pretext, to ensure that its NATO partners align themselves unreservedly on this course."

But, Mr. Brezhnev declared, countries with different social systems needed at very least a minimum of trust. The Soviet Union remained realistic and was intent on seeking agreement.

Yesterday in Moscow, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin said the West is striving for military superiority but warned that the Soviet Union will not allow "upsetting of the military-strategic balance." TASS reported.

The Soviet news agency said Mr. Kosygin asserted that Moscow intends "to do everything in our power to uphold détente."

He said the Soviet Union did not want to see "reducing to naught the results of many years' efforts by European nations for strengthening security and broadening international cooperation."

At the same time, Mr. Kosygin attacked Western moves, including stepped-up defence spending and last December's NATO decision to base U.S.-made medium-range missiles in Europe.

"Seen behind all this are plans to gain military supremacy for the North Atlantic bloc," the Soviet premier said. "We firmly declare that we will not allow an upsetting of the military-strategic balance to the detriment of the socialist community's security."

The Afghan children's revolt

By Barry Shlachter

NEW DELHI — There is a small shop on Kabul's Chicken Street that has been closed since the start of the Afghan children's revolt. Merchant Abdul Hakim shuttered his tiny store crowded with stacks of oriental rugs when he heard that his only children, two daughters, had been shot by Russian occupation troops in an anti-Soviet street demonstration described by witnesses as "almost suicidal."

There are today many grieving Kabul fathers like Mr. Hakim, not his real name. An informant requested that the shopkeeper's name not be used because of possible reprisals against his family.

Kabul seethes with impatient rage over the shooting deaths of at least 65 schoolchildren between the ages of 12 and 17, many of them girls who led some of the protests. Seventeen pro-government students also were killed. A Marxist woman school principal was lynched and at least two Russian soldiers were injured, both seriously.

An account of the disturbances was pieced together here from interviews with Western travellers and an Afghan eyewitness, who like the other sources declined to be identified.

The revolt, the bloodiest disturbance since 300 persons were killed last February in anti-Soviet protests, began April 21 when high school students refusing to attend the unveiling of the new national flag rioted.

A passing Russian army jeep was stopped by students who dragged its driver from the vehicle and beat him.

The soldier was rescued by troops in armoured personnel carriers. They fired into the crowd but the number of casualties was not known.

Violence again shook the capital when students of Habibia high

school, the city's largest, stoned a limousine carrying the Soviet ambassador and visiting Party Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin on Darulaman road.

An armed escort fired on the demonstrators, killing several. The bodies of the dead were carried back to the high school, whose 8,000 students stormed from their classrooms, shouting anti-Soviet slogans.

"Death to the killers, death to (Afghan President) Barbrak Karmal, death to (Soviet President) Leonid Brezhnev," they

shouted. Numerous marches led by unarmed schoolgirls have caused an emotional upheaval in the city of 600,000. The schoolgirls jeered at Afghan soldiers, who uniformly refused to fire despite orders from Russian officers. The protesters shouted verbal abuse hitherto unheard of by females in Afghanistan's traditional Muslim society, Afghan sources said.

Some shamed Afghan troops by carrying poles topped with an army helmet and covered with a woman's long chador, shouting "Only the women are willing to save Afghanistan from the Russians."

Near the walled royal palace, now the pro-Moscow regime's headquarters and called the "People's House," a European watched as a schoolgirl repeatedly slapped the face of one Afghan infantryman who lost control of his AK-47 assault rifle.

The girl picked up the weapon, declaring in a manner calculated to antagonise the Afghan government troops: "I would not shoot my own countrymen."

A Russian officer called on the soldiers to open fire but they refused to obey the order. A Soviet soldier stood in the hatch of an armoured vehicle and fired a burst of bullets, mortally wounding the student.

Middle-aged Afghan women stood watching as five more unarmed teen-agers were gunned down on the wide boulevard. Despite pleading from their husbands to leave the area, the women remained where they stood in an apparent act of solidarity with the fallen.

The scene was repeated numerous times. Demonstrating school-

girls were fired on but kept going, stepping over the bodies of their wounded classmates.

Nearly the entire teen population appeared to have joined the revolt. A lone guest watched as the son of a host, a retired police officer, pleaded for his father's revolt he could shoot the "Russians."

The father would not let leave the house, but thousands others actively participated in week-long disturbances.

The frustration at the local world concern was almost palpable, said a foreign traveller who witnessed several demonstrations.

"Where is (U.S. President Jimmy) Carter, the proclaimed guardian of human rights?" they shouted on streets. "Are we not human beings? Why are the UN Nations and other world organisations silent about Russian atrocities in Afghanistan?"

The impact of the children's revolt was expected to be reaching-Badakh (revenge) is first and foremost of Afghanistan's still rigidly adhered to code, known as *Pushunwali*.

A Westerner who has observed Afghan society first-hand said fathers of the slain students would not only lose face publicly if it failed to act, but also the respect of their wives and families. "They would be completely ostracised," he said.

The political fallout also was expected to be considerable. It might lead to the removal of Karmal, who has won no evidence of popular support since he was installed as president by Russian troops in the lightning Dec. 27 coup, a Western specialist said.

The Soviet action split the ruling party's two main factions into numerous sub-factions. Even members of Mr. Karmal's faction have broken away, demonstrating they are nationalists as well as communists, said Western and non-aligned diplomatic sources.

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